

Washington Tavern.
ANDER CORDON,
inform his friends and the public in general,
has taken the house lately occupied by
DOLPH MOTT, and known by the
Washington Tavern, and has provided
with choice liquors, good beds,
and to accommodate customers,
and has a careful and attentive
waiter, he solicits a portion of public
patronage.
FOR SALE, BY
WIS DEBOIS
near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
andy, in pipes
Wine, in half pipes and quarters
and Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
in hogsheads
in boxes
atoes, Peets, and Winter Peas,
gar, in hogsheads and pipes
ES SANDERSON,
for sale very low,
heads Muscovado Sugar,
green Coffee
heads well flavored Rum
Cogniac Brandy
casks Sherry Wine
Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
assortment of the best Wines,
liquors, Teas and Groceries.
received and For Sale
GRAY, King-street,
ET HISTORY;
OR,
errors of St. Domingo.
of letters written by a lady
to Colonel BURR, late Vice
United States.—Price \$1.
RN CHIVALRY,
the adventures of a Captain and
his servant, by H. H. Brock
12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.
System of Domestic
Cookery,
in principles of economy and
use of private families.—Price
MES BACON,
STORE, on King-street, has
to his former stock, added
ly of Genuine Articles in
Grocery Line;
his assortment complete.
r sale, on his usual low terms,
o Sugars, of various qua
hp ditto,
der,
yson,
kin, and
offee,
a superior quality
WINE S.
and
old Port
ourdeaux Brandy,
pirit, for family use,
Croix, St. Vincents, and New
try Whisky,
ne, and Cider Vinegar,
itters,
gs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
ack pepper, rice and ground
alt for table use, pearl barley,
blue, soap, mould, dip and
es, refined salt-petre, loc
ppetas, madder, primrose
patent shot all sizes, best
y made gunpowder, seams
acco, very best chewing
Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
ed, warranted of a superior
best ditto, wrapping paper
&c. with generally every ar
the whole of which have been
and will be disposed of at
TERMS
JACS for 1808,
ished and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart
TED DAILY BY
L SNOWDEN,
the Proprietor.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1808.

[No. 2146.]

VOL VIII.

Sales at Vendue. On every Tuesday and Friday WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

FOR SALE,

On board the ship Commerce, laying at Colonel Ramsay's wharf,
About two thousand bushels Isle of May
SALT.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.
April 5.

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.
Bryan Hampson.
December 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by
CHS. I. CATLETT

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House on the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber:
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20.

A Brick House for Sale.
THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Nichols, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
January 12.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called
ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.
He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.
He acknowledged that he did belong to me and is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will send said negro to all reasonable expenses.
Peter Wise.

Fifty Dollars Reward.
ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,
A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of **Thirty Dollars**, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—**FIFTY DOLLARS** and all reasonable expenses will be paid if brought home.
William H. Tebbs.
Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

NOTICE To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you are called on by the late commissioners to attend in person or by proxy, at Washington, the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty through this medium to offer myself a candidate as your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandrians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as the office is to be kept in Washington, is obvious, and no injury can possibly arise from this arrangement to the Stockholders in the City. It will render unnecessary in case of transfers, that the persons conveying or receiving the conveyance should repair to the clerk's office in the City to have the needful done. True it is, that it may be done by power of attorney; but the trouble and expense attendant thereon is an inconvenience, independent of the necessity of an agent to effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing in Alexandria might be the means of saving that expense and trouble by keeping a transfer book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the promotion of the Bridge, in which I at present own in my own name and those of others, 146 shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a preference over any that has no interest therein. I shall be content to receive whatever emolument the service may be deemed worthy of, or as low as any competitor that may be presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14.
District Court of the U. States,
In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, against
Forty boxes of white clayed Sugar, ten boxes of brown Sugar and ten tons of Logwood.

It is Ordered, By the honorable WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States, in and for the district of aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said merchandise, at the Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the said libel filed against the said merchandise, together with this order, be published, fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,
Ck. Dist. Court, Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges, in substance:

That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of brown sugar and 10 tons of logwood, were imported from Havana, into the port of Vienna, district of Maryland, in the schooner Seaflower, of Baltimore, Frederic Travers, master, on or about the 20th day of March last; that the said schooner was at the time of importing the said merchandise and for a long time before, a vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade; that being so licensed, the said schooner, some time in the month of Dec. last, cleared out from Baltimore for N. Orleans, and proceeded either from Baltimore or from some other port or place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to Havana, without having first given up her license to the collector of the district comprehending the port of Baltimore, nor to the collector of any district comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and without being duly registered by any such collector.—That on such foreign voyage, the said merchandise was imported in the said schooner from Havana into the said port of Vienna, and here transported into the port and town of Alexandria, where the same was seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector of the customs as forfeited to the U. S.

G. DENEALE, C. C.
April 14.

Salt and Barrels.
I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT, a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.
March 26.

District Court of the U. States,
In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, against
Four cases of merchandize, containing two piano fortes, two barrel organs, and four music books,

It is Ordered, By the honorable WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States in and for the district aforesaid, That Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said four cases of merchandize, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the libel filed against the said four cases of merchandize together with this order, be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house, in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in the said town.

G. DENEALE,
Ck. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case, charges in substance:

That 4 cases of merchandize, containing 2 piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music books, were imported in the ship William & John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Liverpool, into the port of Alexandria, and consigned by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool, to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, merchant:—That the said 4 cases of merchandize were, on or about the 19th day of Oct. 1807, entered at the said port of Alexandria; that the same were not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, but that the said Cornelius Ward, the exporter, with design, to evade a part of the duties thereupon, did make or cause to be made out a **FALSE AND FRAUDULENT INVOICE** of the said MERCHANDIZE, in which the same was not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof, at the place of exportation, but far below such actual cost; which false invoice was transmitted by the said exporter, to the consignee with directions to produce it at the custom house in Alexandria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cases of merchandize were to be entered; that the said 4 cases of merchandize, for the causes aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, C. C.
April 14.

NOTICE.
On SATURDAY the 23d of this month the subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the Coffee House,

A Lot of Ground,
On the west side of Alfred street, beginning at the distance of 156 feet 7 inches to the north of Cameron street, extending 20 feet in front on Alfred street, in depth 123 feet, 5 inches.

—ALSO,—
A Lot on the north side of Cameron street, beginning at the distance of 50 feet to the west of Alfred street, extending 20 feet in front on Cameron street, in depth 108 feet to a ten feet alley.

The above property will be sold under the authority of a deed of trust, from John W. Turner and Hannah his wife, to the subscriber dated the 6th day of August, 1807, to secure the payment of \$258 6 cents, with interest from the 18th April, 1807.

Noblet Herbert, Trustee.
April 6.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of **Thomas Simms**, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1808

Margaret Simms,
Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14.

Negro Girl for Sale.

A likely NEGRO GIRL for sale, thirteen years old.

Enquire of the Printer,
Wanted to hire, a Negro Woman.
April 18.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTED by the act of Congress, "entitled an act authorizing the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia," hereby give notice, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company, agreeably to the directions of the said act, will be held at Stetles Hotel in the city of Washington, on Monday the 2d of May between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and such other officers, agents and servants, as the said Company may think fit to appoint, and for transacting any other business, in pursuance of the said act, and appertaining to the nature and objects of the institution of said Company.

By order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT BRENT,
Chairman.

Form of a Proxy.

I hereby empower _____ to give as many votes in my name for the officers of the Washington Bridge Company, at the ensuing election as I hold shares, and to transact during the same such other business as may be necessary.

Given under my hand this _____ day of _____
Witness,
April 12.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupola on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completing the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 300 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expense may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in Mount-Washington. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria.

ELIZA P. LAW,
ALSO FOR SALE,
Farming implements, an ox cart, two bar-shear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c
March 12.

A LETTER from the Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, a Senator of the U. States from the state of Massachusetts, exhibiting to his constituents a view of the imminent danger of an UNNECESSARY and RUINOUS WAR. Addressed to his excellency James Sullivan, governor of the said state.

City of Washington, Feb. 16, 1808.

SIR,

IN the even current of ordinary times, an address from a Senator in Congress to his constituents might be dispensed with. In such times, the proceedings of the executive and legislature of the United States, exhibited in their public acts, might be sufficient. But the present singular condition of our country, when its most interesting concerns, wrapped up in mystery, excite universal alarm, requires me to be no longer silent. Perhaps I am liable to censure, at such a crisis, for not sooner presenting to you and them such a view of our national affairs as my official situation has placed in my power. I now address it to you, sir, as the proper organ of communication to the legislature.

The attainment of TRUTH is ever desirable; and I cannot permit myself to doubt that the statement I now make must be acceptable to all who have an agency in directing the affairs, and who are guardians of the interests of our commonwealth, which so materially depend on the measures of the government of the nation. At the same time I am aware of the jealousy which, in these unhappy days of party discussions, my communications may, by some of my constituents, be received. Of this I will not complain; while I wish the same jealousy to be extended towards all public men. Yet I claim some share of attention and credit—that share which is due to the man who defies the world to point, in the whole course of a long and public life, at one instance of deception, at a single departure from TRUTH.

The EMBARGO demands the first notice. For perhaps no act of the national government has ever produced so much solicitude or spread such universal alarm. Because all naturally conclude, that a measure pregnant with incalculable mischief to all classes of our fellow citizens, would not have been proposed by the president, and adopted by congress, but for causes deeply affecting the interests of the nation. It must have been under the influence of this opinion that the legislative bodies of some states have expressed their approbation of the embargo, either explicitly, or by implication.

The following were all the papers laid by the president before congress, as the grounds of the embargo:

1. The proclamation of the king of Great Britain requiring the return of his subjects, the seamen especially, from foreign countries, to aid, in this hour of peculiar danger, in the defence of their own. But it being an acknowledged principle, that every nation has a right to the service of its subjects in time of war, that proclamation could not furnish the slightest ground for an embargo.

2. The extract of a letter from the grand judge Regnier to the French attorney general for the council of prizes. This contained a partial interpretation of the imperial blockading decree of November 21, 1805. This decree, indeed, and its interpretation, present flagrant violations of our neutral rights, and of the existing treaty between the U. S. and France; but still the execution of that decree could not (from the small number of French cruisers) extensively interrupt our trade. These two papers were public.

3. The letter from our minister, Mr. Armstrong, to Mr. Champagny, the French minister of foreign affairs; and

4. Mr. Champagny's answer. Both these ought, in form or substance, also to have been made public. The latter would have furnished to our nation some idea of the views and expectations of France. But both were withdrawn by the president, to be deposited among other executive secrets; while neither presented any new ground to justify an embargo.

In the senate, these papers were referred to a committee. The committee quickly reported a bill for laying an embargo, agreeably to the president's proposal. This was read a first, a second, and a third time, and passed; and all in a short compass of about four hours! A little time was repeatedly asked, to obtain further information, and to consider a measure of such moment, of such universal concern; but these requests were denied. We were hurried into the passage of the bill, as if there was danger of its being rejected, if we were allowed

ed time to obtain further information, and to liberally consider the subject. For to that time our vessels were freely sailing on foreign voyages; and in a national point of view, the departure of half a dozen or a dozen more, while we were inquiring into the necessity or expediency of the embargo, was of little moment. Or if the danger to our vessels, seamen and merchandise had been so extreme as not to admit of one day's delay, ought not that extreme danger to have been exhibited to congress? The constitution which requires the president "to give to congress information of the state of the union," certainly meant, not partial, but complete information on the subject of a communication, so far as he possessed it. And when it enjoins him "to recommend to their consideration such measures as he should judge necessary and expedient," it as certainly intended that those recommendations should be bottomed on information communicated, on facts withheld, and locked up in the executive cabinet. Had the public safety been at stake, or any great public good been presented to our view, but which would be lost by a moment's delay; there would have been some apology for dispatch, though none for acting without due information. In truth, the measure appeared to me then, as it still does, and as it appears to the public, without a sufficient motive, without a legitimate object. Hence the general inquiry, "For what is the embargo laid?" And I CHALLENGE ANY MAN NOT IN THE SECRETS OF THE EXECUTIVE TO TELL. I know, sir, that the president said the papers above mentioned "showed that great and increasing dangers threatened our vessels, our seamen, and our merchandise;" but I also know that they exhibited no new dangers; none of which our merchants and seamen had not been well apprized. The British proclamation had many days before been published in the newspapers, (the copy laid before us by the president had been cut out of a newspaper) and so had the substance, if not the words of Regnier's letter. Yet they had excited little concern among merchants & seamen, the preservation of whose persons and property was the professed object of the president's recommendation of an embargo. The merchants and seamen could accurately estimate the dangers of continuing their commercial operations; of which dangers, indeed, the actual premiums of insurance were a satisfactory gauge. Those premiums had very little increased; by the British proclamation not a cent; and by the French decree so little as not to stop commercial enterprises. The great number of vessels loading or unloading, and prepared for sea; the exertions every where made, on the first rumor of the embargo, to dispatch them; demonstrate the president's dangers to be imaginary, to have been assumed. Or if the great and real dangers, unknown to commercial men, were impending, or sure to fall, how desirable was it to have had them officially declared & published! This would have produced a voluntary embargo, and prevented every complaint. Besides, the dangers clearly defined and understood, the public mind would not have been disquieted with imaginary fears, the more tormenting, because uncertain.

It is true that considerable numbers of vessels were collected in our ports, and many held in suspense; not, however, from any new dangers which appeared; but from the mysterious conduct of our affairs, after the attack on the Chesapeake; and from the painful apprehension that the course which the president was pursuing would terminate in war. The National Intelligencer (usually considered as the executive newspaper) gave the alarm; and it was echoed through the U. S. War, probable or inevitable war, was the constant theme of the newspapers, and of the conversations, as was reported, of persons supposed to be best informed of executive designs. Yet amid this din of war, no adequate preparations were seen making to meet it. The order to detach a hundred thousand militia to fight the British navy (for there was no appearance of an enemy in any other shape) was so completely absurd, as to excite, with men of common sense, no other emotion than ridicule. Not the shadow of a reason that could operate on the mind of a man of common understanding could be offered in its justification. The refusal of the British officer to receive the frigate Chesapeake as a prize, when tendered to her commander, is a demonstration that the attack upon her was exclusively for the purpose of taking her deserters; and not intended as the commencement of a war between the two nations. The president knew that the British had no invading army to land on our shores; and the detached militia would be useless, except against land forces.

Why then was this order for the militia given? The nature of the case, and the actual state of things, authorize the inference, that its immediate, if not its only object, was to increase the public alarm, to aggravate the public resentment against Great Britain, to excite a war pulse; and in the height of this artificial fever of the public mind, which was to be made known in Great Britain, to renew the demands on her government; in the poor expectation of extorting, in that state of things, concessions of points which she had always considered as her rights and which at all times and under all circumstances, she had uniformly refused to relinquish. The result of the subsequent negotiation at London has shown how utterly unfounded was the president's expectation, how perfectly useless all his bluster of war. While no well informed man doubted that the British government would make suitable reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake. The president himself in his proclamation, had placed the affair on that footing. A rupture between the two nations, said he, "is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage was committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to a honorable reparation for the wrong which has been done." And it is now well known that such reparation might have been promptly obtained in London, had the president's instructions to Mr. Monroe been compatible with such an adjustment.

He was required not to negotiate on this single, transient act, (which when once adjusted was for ever settled) but in connection of another claim of long standing, to say the least, of doubtful right; to wit, the exemption from impressment of British seamen found on board American merchant vessels. To remedy the evil arising from its exercise, by which our own citizens were sometimes impressed, the attention of our government, under every administration, had been earnestly engaged; but no practicable plan has yet been contrived; while no man who regards the truth, will question the disposition of the British government to adopt any arrangement that will secure to Great Britain the services of her own subjects. And now, when the unexampled situation of that country (left alone to maintain the conflict with France and her numerous dependent states—left alone to withstand the power which menaces the liberties of the world) rendered the aid of all her subjects more than ever needful; there was no reasonable ground to expect that she would yield the right to take them when found on board the merchant vessels of any nation. Thus to insist on her yielding this point, and inseparably to connect it with the affair of the Chesapeake, was tantamount to a determination not to negotiate at all.

I write, sir, with freedom; for the times are too perilous to allow those who are placed in high and responsible situations to be silent or reserved. The peace and safety of our country are suspended on a thread. The course we have been pursuing leads on to war; a war with Great Britain; a war absolutely without necessity; a war which whether disastrous or successful, must bring misery and ruin to the U. S. misery by the destruction of our navigation and commerce (perhaps also of our fairest seaport towns and cities) the loss of markets for our produce, the want of foreign goods and manufactures, and the other evils incident to a state of war; and ruin, by the loss of our liberty and independence. For if with the aid of our arms Great Britain were subdued; from that moment (though flattered perhaps with the name of allies) we should become the PROVINCES OF FRANCE. This is a result so obvious, that I must crave your pardon for noticing it. Some advocates of executive measures admit it. They acknowledge that the navy of Britain is our shield against the overwhelming power of France. Why then do they persist in a course of conduct tending to a rupture with Great Britain? Will it be believed that it is principally, or solely, to procure inviolability to the merchant flag of the U. S. In other words, to protect all seamen, British subjects, as well as our own citizens, on board our merchant vessels? It is a fact that this has been made the greatest obstacle to an amicable settlement with Great Britain. Yet, I repeat it, it is perfectly well known that she desires to obtain only her own subjects; and that American citizens, impressed by mistake, are delivered up on duly authenticated proof. The evil we complain of arises from the possibility of always distinguishing the persons of two nations who a few years since were one people, who exhibit

the same manners, speak the same language, and possess similar features. But seeing that we seldom hear complaints there to be such extreme sympathy for American seamen at Washington? Especially in gentlemen from the interior states, which have no seamen, or from those Atlantic states whose native seamen bear a very small proportion to those of New England? In fact, the causes of complaint are chiefly natives. The first merchant in the U. S. in answering my late enquiry about British impressments, says "Since the Chesapeake affair we have had no cause of complaint. I cannot find one single instance where they have taken one man out of a merchant vessel. I have had more than twenty vessels arrive in that time, without one instance of a man being taken by them. Three Swedes were taken out by a French frigate. I have made enquiry of all the masters that have arrived in this vicinity, and can not find any complaints against the British cruisers."

Can gentlemen of known hostility to foreign commerce in our own vessels—who are even willing to annihilate it (and such there are); can these gentlemen plead the cause of our seamen because they really wish to protect them? Can those desirous to protect our seamen, who, by laying an unnecessary embargo, expose them by thousands to starve or beg? One gentleman has said (and I believe he does not stand alone) that sooner than admit the principle that Great Britain had a right to take her own subjects from our merchant vessels, he would abandon commerce altogether! To what will every man in New England and of the other navigating states, ascribe such a sentiment? A sentiment which, to prevent the temporary loss of five men, by impressment, would reduce fifty thousand to beggary! But for the embargo, thousands depending on the ordinary operations of commerce, would now be employed. Even under the restraints of the orders of the British government, very large portions of the world remain open to the commerce of the U. S. States. We may yet pursue our trade with the British dominions, in every part of the globe; with Africa, with China, and with the colonies of France, Spain and Holland. And let me ask, whether in the midst of a profound peace, when the powers of Europe possessing colonies would, as formerly, confine the trade with them to their own bottoms, or admit only foreigners, only under great limitations, we could enjoy a commerce much more extensive than is practicable at this moment, if the embargo were not in the way? Why then should it be continued? Why rather was it ever laid? Can those be legitimate reasons for the embargo which are concealed from congress, at the moment when they are required to impose it? Are the reasons to be found in the dispatches from Paris? These have been moved for; and the motion was quashed by the advocates for the embargo. Why are these dispatches withheld by the executive? Why, when all classes of citizens anxiously require "For what is the embargo laid?" is a satisfactory answer denied? Why is not congress made acquainted with the actual situation of the United States in relation to France? Why, in this dangerous crisis, are Mr. Armstrong's letters to the secretary of state absolutely withheld, so that a line of them cannot be seen? Did they contain no information of the demands and intentions of the French emperor? Did the *Revenge* sail from England to France, and there wait three or four weeks for dispatches of no importance? If so, why, regardless of the public solicitude, are their contents so carefully concealed? If really unimportant, harm can arise from telling them to the nation, officially, that they contain nothing of moment to the safety, or the honor, or the interests of the U. S. On the contrary, are they so closely locked up because they will not bear the light? Would their disclosure rouse the spirit of the people, still slumbering in blind confidence in the executive? Has the French emperor declared that he will have no neutrals? Has he required that our ports like those of his vassal states in Europe be shut against British commerce? Is the embargo a substitute, a milder form of compliance with that harsh demand, which if exhibited in its naked and insulting aspect, the American spirit might yet resent? Are we still to be kept profoundly ignorant of the declarations and avowed designs of the French emperor, although these may strike at our liberty and independence? And, in the mean time, are we, by a (rig-

and irritations, and by exciting drawn gradual Brillo? Why of the public rack of fearful den's portentous French dispatch there is danger must be wrapped in a bargo. On a inexplicable.

I am also of things, I can or forbear the grounds on which are advised to in the nation's bounded confidence Armed with the may procure which may be purely as if he. By false policy, country may be to France, as a trust, sir, that charge it to van some knowledge public affairs; have no confidence restlessness of our OUR COUNTRY that it is essential the blind confidence cease; that it should know which important and especially farms are on the vests are gathered immediately to preserve her government, wanting; and city, that want thing but the states clearly and will save them.

Are our thoughts to rot in our thousands seamen provided of employment, reduced Are our hundreds to be compelled surplus produce that the president on our patience towering pride, and unyielding queror of Europe believe that the continuance of French emperors States as every Britain there orders! By their ships notwithstanding the point to reduce us. This project (and without ad let us look back

Notwithstanding plights of some mure of others, quent executive aggressions notwithstanding France and Spain's practices ers and their times hear a fair of the U. S. has all example. Lated wealth; annually increasing annual boast.

These facts of Great Britain, could have really de and that the other restrained by so and limited by cruizers, have a deep wound. cess, our commerce are ex particular, thro nation, are advised to keep their is the cause of the alarm? We know It was the unalish naval officer Chesapeake, to deserters known board, who ha

ers, speak the same language, and have the same features. But seldom hear complaints of the same states, how happy and contented they are. At Washington? Especially from the interior states, or from those who are native seamen, or from those who are of the N. E. are pretended. The first merchant, however, my late enquiry, says, "I cannot find where they have taken a merchant vessel, than twenty vessels arrived at one instance of a merchant vessel. Three Swedish frigates, a French frigate, and all the master in this vicinity, and complaints against the British.

of known hostility to our own vessels, who to annihilate it (and such these gentlemen plead the men because they really can those desire to, who, by lying on the go, expose them by their beg? One gentleman he does not stand alone, admit the principle that a right to take her merchant vessels, he would be altogether! To what New England and of the rates, ascribe such a sentiment which, to prevent of five men, by impressing thousands to beggary, go, thousands depending on the operations of commerce employed. Even under the orders of the British going the French imperious portions of the world, the commerce of the U. yet pursue our trade dominions, in every part of Africa, with China, and of France, Spain and let me ask, whether it is found peace, when the possessors of colonies, confine the trade with a bottom, or admit under great limitations, commerce much more practicable at this moment were not in the way to be continued? What said? Can those be for the embargo which congress, at the moment required to impose to be found in the dispatches? These have been motions was quashed by the embargo. Why are they by the executive? Cases of citizens anxious what is the embargo? The answer denied, press made acquisition of the United to France? Why, in s. are Mr. Armstrong's of state absolutely line of them cannot be contain no information of intentions of the French the Revenge sail from and there wait three dispatches of no importance, regardless of the contents as can be any important in telling con that they are not the safety, and the interests of the U. S. they so closely looked not bear the light? Give rouse the spirit of abating in blind confidence? Has the French that he will have no required that our portions of states in Europe, British commerce? Is it, a milder form of a harsh demand, which might yet resent? It is profoundly ignorant and avowed designs of, although these may and independence? We are we, by a thug-

and irritations, by cherishing prejudices, and by exciting fresh resentments to be drawn gradually into a war with Great Britain? Why amidst the extreme anxiety of the public mind, is it still kept on the rack of fearful expectation, by the persistent silence respecting his French dispatches? In this concealment there is danger. In this concealment must be wrapped up the real cause of the embargo. On any other supposition it is inexplicable.

I am alarmed, sir, at this perilous state of things. I cannot repress my suspicions; or forbear thus to exhibit to you the grounds on which they rest. The people are advised to repose implicit confidence in the national government; in that unbounded confidence lies our danger. Armed with that confidence, the executive may procure the adoption of measures which may overwhelm us with ruin, as surely as if he had an army at his heels. By false policy, or by inordinate fears, our country may be betrayed and subjugated to France, as surely as by corruption. I trust, sir, that no one who knows me will charge it to vanity when I say, that I have some knowledge of public men and of public affairs; and on that knowledge, and with solemnity, I declare to you, that I have no confidence in the wisdom or correctness of our public measures: THAT OUR COUNTRY IS IN IMMINENT DANGER: that it is essential to the public safety that the blind confidence to our rulers should cease; that the STATE LEGISLATURES should know the facts and reasons on which important general laws are founded; and especially that those states whose farms are on the ocean, and whose harvests are gathered in every sea, should immediately and seriously consider how to preserve them. In all the branches of government, commercial information is wanting; and in "this desert," called a city, that want cannot be supplied. Nothing but the sense of the commercial states clearly and emphatically expressed, will save them from ruin.

Are our thousands of ships and vessels to rot in our harbours? Are our sixty thousand seamen and fishermen to be deprived of employment, and, with their families, reduced to want and beggary? Are our hundreds of thousands of farmers to be compelled to suffer their millions of surplus produce to perish on their hands: that the president may make an experiment on our patience and fortitude, and on the towering pride, the boundless ambition, and unrelenting perseverance of the conqueror of Europe? Sir, I have reason to believe that the president contemplates the continuance of the embargo until the French emperor repeals his decrees violating as well his treaty with the United States as every neutral right; and until Britain thereupon recalls her retaliating orders! By that time we may have neither ships nor seamen: and that is precisely the point to which some men wish to reduce us. To see the impotence of this project (to call it by no harsher name, and without adverting to ulterior views) let us look back to former years.

Notwithstanding the well-founded complaints of some individuals, and the murmurs of others; notwithstanding the frequent executive declarations of maritime aggressions committed by Great Britain; notwithstanding the outrageous decrees of France and Spain, and the wanton spoliation practised and executed by their cruisers and their tribunals, of which we sometimes hear a faint whisper; the commerce of the U. S. has hitherto prospered beyond all example. Our citizens have accumulated wealth; and the public revenue, continually increasing, has been the president's annual boast.

These facts demonstrate, that although Great Britain, with her thousand ships of war, could have destroyed our commerce, and that the other belligerents heretofore restrained by some regard to national law, and limited by the small number of their cruisers, have not inflicted upon it any deep wound. Yet in this full tide of success, our commerce is suddenly arrested: an alarm of war is raised; fearful apprehensions are excited: the merchants, in particular, thrown into a state of consternation, are advised, by a voluntary embargo, to keep their vessels at home. And what is the cause of this mighty but mischievous alarm? We know it in its whole extent. It was the unauthorized attack of a British naval officer on the American frigate Chesapeake, to search for and take some deserters known to have been received on board, who had been often demanded,

and as often refused to be delivered up. As was expected by all considerate men, and by the president himself (as I have before observed) the British government, on the first information of the unfortunate event (and without waiting for an application) disavowed the act of its officer, disclaimed the principle of searching national armed vessels, and declared its readiness to make suitable reparation, as soon as the state of the case should be fully known.

Under such circumstances, who can justify this alarm of war? An alarm which greatly disquieted the public mind, and occasioned an interruption of commerce extremely injurious to our merchants and seafaring citizens.

I will close this long letter by stating all the existing pretences, for there are no causes, for a war with Great Britain.

1. The British ships of war, agreeably to a right claimed and exercised for ages, a right claimed and exercised during the whole of the administrations of Washington, of Adams, and of Jefferson, continue to take some of the British seamen found on board our merchant vessels, and with them a small number of ours, from the impossibility of always distinguishing Englishmen from citizens of the U. S. On this point our government well know that Great Britain is perfectly willing to adopt any arrangement that can be devised, which will secure to her service the seamen who are her own subjects: and at the same time exempt ours from impressment.

2. The merchant vessels of France, Spain and Holland, being driven from the ocean, or destroyed, the commerce of those countries with one another, and with their colonies, could no longer be carried on by themselves. Here the vessels of neutral nations came into their aid, and carried on nearly the whole commerce of those nations. With their seamen thus liberated from the merchant service, those nations, in the present and preceding wars, were enabled to man their ships of war; and the neutral vessels and seamen supplying their places, became in fact, though not in name, auxiliaries in war.

The commerce of those nations, without one armed ship on the sea appropriated for its protection, was intended thus to be secured under neutral flags; while the merchant vessels of Great Britain, with their numerous armed ships to guard them were exposed to occasional captures—such a course of things Great Britain has resisted, not in the present only but in all former wars; at least as far back as that of 1756. And she has claimed and maintained a right to impose on this commerce some limits and restraints, because it was a commerce denied by those nations to neutrals in times of peace, because it was a commerce of immense value to the subjects of her enemies, and because it filled their treasuries with money to enable them to carry on their wars with G. Britain.

3. The third and only remaining pretence for war with G. B. is the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake; which having been already stated and explained, I will only remark here, that it is not to be believed that the British government, after being defeated as before mentioned, in its endeavors to make reparation in London, for the wrong done by its servant, would have sent hither a special envoy to give honourable satisfaction, but from its sincere desire to close this wound, if our own government would suffer it to be healed.

Permit me now to ask, what man, impartially viewing the subject, will have the boldness to say, that there exists any cause for plunging the U. S. into a war with G. Britain? Who that respects his reputation as a man of common discernment will say it? Who that regards the interests and welfare of his country will say it? Who then can justify, who can find an excuse for a course of conduct which has brought our country into its present state of alarm, embarrassment and distress? For myself, sir, I must declare the opinion, that no free country was ever before so causelessly, & so blindly, thrown from the height of prosperity, and plunged into a state of dreadful anxiety and suffering. But from this degraded & wretched situation it is not yet too late to escape. Let the dispatches from our minister in France be no longer concealed. Let the president perform the duty required of him by the constitution; by giving to congress full information of the state of the union in respect to foreign nations. Above all let him unfold our actual situation with France. Let him tell us what are the demands and proposals of her ruler. Had these been honorable to the U. S. would not the president have been eager to disclose them? that they are of an entirely different nature, that they are dishonorable, that they are ruinous to our commercial interests, and dangerous to our liberty and independence, we are left to infer.

I hope, sir, that the nature and magnitude of the subject will furnish a sufficient apology for the length and style of this letter. Perhaps some may deem it presumptuous thus to question the correctness of the proceedings of our government. A strong sense of duty, & distressing apprehensions of national ruin have forced the task upon me. To some the senti-

ments which in the sincerity of my heart, I have expressed, may give offence: for often nothing offend so much as truth. Yet I do not desire to offend any man. But when I see the dangerous extent of executive influence: when I see the great council of the nation called on to enact laws deeply affecting the interests of all classes of citizens, without adequate information of the reasons of that call: when I observe the deceptive glosses with which the mischiefs of the embargo are attempted to be palliated: and posterior events adduced as reasons to justify the measure: when I know that the risks of continuing their commercial pursuits against all known dangers can and will be more accurately calculated by our merchants than our government; when if any new dangers to commerce were impending, of which our merchants were uninformed but of which the government obtained the knowledge through its minister at Paris or elsewhere, it was plainly the duty of the executive to make those dangers known to congress and the nation: and if since so made known the merchants and sea-faring citizens would, for their own interests and safety, have taken due precautions to guard against them: and as it hence appears certain that an embargo was not necessary to the safety of our seamen, our vessels or our merchandise;—when, sir, I see and consider these things, and their evil tendency: in a word, when I observe a course of proceeding which to me appears calculated to mislead the public mind to public ruin; I cannot be silent. Regardless therefore of personal consequences, I have undertaken to communicate these details; with the view to dissipate dangerous illusions, to give to my constituents correct information to excite inquiry; and to rouse that vigilant jealousy which is characteristic of REPUBLICANS, and essential to the preservation of their rights, their liberties and their independence.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
His excellency JAMES SULLIVAN governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

WASHINGTON, April 18.
Messrs. Helms, Gray, Franklin and Jacob Richards, obtained leave of absence the remainder of the session.

Mr. Dana, from the select committee, reported "a bill concerning associations for the security of navigation," and "a bill for the encouragement and security of the seamen of the U. S." Referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. Bacon submitted a resolution directing the speaker to write to the governor of Massachusetts, informing him of the death of Mr. Crowninshield, in order that measures may be taken to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Ely presented petitions from sundry inhabitants of Massachusetts, complaining of the operation of the embargo. Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The bill to continue in force the act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts, and the bill for the relief of Mathew Smith and Darius Gates, were read the third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate to establish a turnpike company in the county of Alexandria, was read three several times and passed, with a small amendment.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the bill making provision for arming the whole body of the militia.

The motion to fill the blank with one million of dollars was lost—as also was a motion to fill it with \$500,000—\$450,000, lost—\$300,000, lost—\$200,000, carried, yeas 47, nays 36.

Mr. Rhea offered a new section, to provide for the distribution of the arms to the several states, in proportion to their militia—Carried, 43 to 37.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill as amended. It was agreed to by the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, yeas 54, nays 33.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of an additional military force for the year 1809. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

And then the house adjourned.

The senate have passed a bill to authorise the president, under certain restrictions, to suspend the embargo. It was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

There are strong characteristic traits of BONAPARTE in the subjoined extract. It is from the funeral oration of the Bishop of Meaux, upon Henrietta Maria, widow of King Charles 1st of England. Alluding to CROMWELL, he says:

"There arose a man of an incredible depth of mind, equally an able politician and a refined hypocrite, capable at once of undertaking and concealing every thing, alike active and indefatigable in peace and in war, who left nothing to Fortune that he could

wrest from her either by council or foresight; upon the whole, so always vigilant and ready, that he never let slip an opportunity that came in his way; and, in short, one of those turbulent and audacious spirits that seem born to CHANGE THE WORLD."

NEW-YORK, April 16.
Arrived, schooner Mary, Woonnet, 16 days from Matanzas. Left ship Cotton Planter, Long, for Charleston; brig Tryal, Oliver, for Newport; schooner Molly, Bird, for St. Mary's. Flour 30 dollars; pork 38; beef 27; pine lumber 90 dollars; hoop poles, 110 dollars.

PUBLIC SALE.
On FRIDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store, on a credit,
Ten crates of blue and green edged PLATES.
P. G. Marsteller.

April 19.
Public Sale.
Will be sold, at public sale, on Thursday, 10 o'clock, on Thomas Irwin's wharf,
The CARGO of the brig Elizabeth, consisting of 1200 bushels Ground Allum Salt, 14 bales good Spinning Cotton, and 30 tierces Rice.
P. C. Marsteller.

April 19.
For BOSTON,
The BRIG FOX,
Captain DRUMMOND;
Ready to receive a cargo, will sail in a few days, & take freight on moderate terms—Apply to the Captain on board, or to
John and Thomas Vowell.

April 19.
GERMAN LINENS.
I HAVE ON HAND,
TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.
Joseph Riddle.
date 12th.

April 19.
EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) from Bern in Switzerland.

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

A. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.
April 19.

NOTICE.
THE citizens of Alexandria are requested to make out a list of their taxable property of the following description, in order that they may be prepared to hand the same to the subscriber when called upon.
Richard Lewis, Assessor.

April 16.
A List of the Taxable Property.
Levies, wholesale merchants, retail ditto, shop keepers, tavern licences, stores, lamp tax, horses, cows, carts, drays, two wheel carriages four wheel ditto, dogs male and female, and biscuit bake houses.

Extract of the Law of the Corporation.
"And if any master or mistress of a family, or any owner of taxable property, shall neglect or refuse to give in a list of all male tytheables, belonging to, or residing in his or her family; or of all his or her taxable property, within five days after demand made thereof by any assessor, the person so offending, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars. And if any person whatsoever shall wilfully omit or misrepresent in the list given in, any tytheable or any taxable property, or shall in any other manner conceal the same from the knowledge of the Assessors, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the tax imposed upon such tytheable or taxable property. Every merchant, shop-keeper, mechanic, or other person, having in his or her service or employment any clerk, journeyman apprentice or assistant, shall render an account of the same in his or her list of tytheables, and shall be accountable for the capitation tax hereby imposed, in like manner, and under the same penalties, as if such clerk, journeyman, apprentice or assistant were a member of his or her family.
April 16.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

- 10 pipes old port
- 5 do. Madeira
- 30 quarter casks Lisbon
- 12 do. particular Teneriffe
- 15 do. Malaga
- 15 pipes old cognac brandy
- 5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
- 5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
- 1 do. first quality molasses
- 6 do. green copperas
- 2 do. alum
- 20 do. brown sugar
- 20 bags pimento
- 15 do. pepper
- 10 chests young hyson
- 10 do. hyson skin
- 5 do. imperial
- 100 bags green coffee
- 150 kegs madder
- 50 do. ground ginger
- 30 do. raisins
- 1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
- 5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for milky use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

- 30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white rolls, Saxen Osnaburgs, hempen Tickenburgs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
 - 1000 pieces Nankeen
 - Russia Sheet and Duck
 - 1 bale Writing Paper
 - 50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
 - Sugars and Coffee
 - 40 hds Molasses
 - 1 pipe port Wine
 - 10 do. Holland Gin
 - 5 do. French Brandy
 - 7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
- A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe & Corsica

WINE.

- Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen
- A few dozen fine old frontinac
- Ditto do. best wine bitters
- Jamaica and West-India rum
- New-England do.
- Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
- Holland and country gin
- Schiedam gin in cases
- Irish whiskey, very old
- 70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
- Cider in barrels
- White wine and Cider vinegar
- Florence oil in flasks
- 2 hogsheads Havana honey
- 15 do. choice retailing molasses

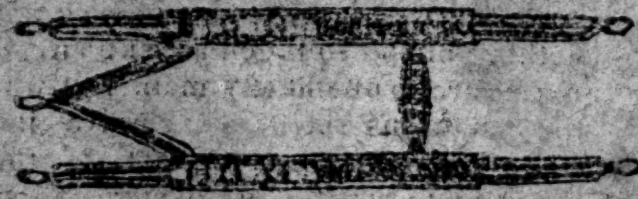
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

- Muscovado sugars, different qualities
- Bengal white do.
- Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
- Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
- Macuba and rapesee do.
- Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
- Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, rose and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
- Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.
- Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
- Sun raisins in casks.
- Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

- A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
- A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Sashenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25.

SALT AFLOAT.

3000 bushels GROUND ALLUM SALT suitable for the fishery, will be sold on moderate terms—Apply to captain JOHN STACEY, on board the brig FAVORITE, or to

John C. Ladd.

April 11.

CHARLES BENNETT,

Offers for sale, for cash, or approved notes, at 50 days,

One bale superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres.

- Irish Linens.
- A few elegant Muslin Robes.
- Calicoes and Ginghams.
- Seine and Sail Twine.
- Fine and coarse Hats.
- Clover Seed of the first quality.
- 12 casks Rye Whiskey, one year distilled, &c. &c.

April 6.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

- At his Store, near Col. Ramsey's wharf,
- French Brandy, in pipes
- Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
- New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
- Molasses, in hogsheads
- Cod-Fish, in boxes
- Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
- Cheese
- Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

- 25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
 - 70 bags green Coffee
 - 15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
 - pipes Cogniac Brandy
 - 12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
 - 12 bales Tennessee Cotton
- And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

Lemons by the box,

- Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
- And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
- Mocha Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
- Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

Whereas Stephen Cooke, of

Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, execute a lease for a place called "Jones's Point," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22.

N. HINGSTON,

FAIRFAX-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

HATH ON HAND,

Fresh Seeds of Orchard Grass,

Timothy, Herds Grass, Rye Grass, Burnett, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifolium, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arrise, Carraway, Dill Fennel, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening, Flower Pots of all sorts, Climney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to Hire till January next,

A NEGRO MAN, that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15.

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

R. GRAY

HAS RECEIVED a list of the drawings of all the tickets sold by him in the N. York Lottery, containing two days drawings:

Nos. 22,367 } Are prizes of 10 dollars.
22,305 }
30,403 }

A few tickets and halves for sale at eight dollars, but will advance in a few days.

April 14

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS DE TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stables, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 195 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON, RICHARD VEITCH.

NOTICE

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 19th March, 1808—Ordered, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to make a sixth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share, on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R. T. Company.

March 21.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	\$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of Eight Dollars, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds.

April 2.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice President of the United States.—Price 2s.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brockbridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87 1/2 cents.

March 20.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities;

Loaf and Lump ditto.

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madras,

Buscillos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and No

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

permaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floutant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

gish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality; Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

collected with care, and will be disposed of at

the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VII

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